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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt
House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.DENVER, CO.—Latham & Jackson, Fifteenth
and Lawrence streets.DAYTON, O.—J. V. Wilkie, 30 So. Jefferson
Street.COLUMBUS, O.—Viaduct News Stand, 284 High
Street.A government that is too humane to pun-
ish the perpetrators of atrocities on its
soldiers and which forbids its soldiers from
retaliating in kind puts them rather at a
disadvantage.President-elect Palma's recent statements
for publication probably foreshadow his
first message to the Cuban Congress, which
will doubtless urge close and friendly rela-
tions with the United States.If the Democratic members of the Senate
Philippines committee succeed in having
Aguinaldo brought here to testify against
the administration he should be accorded
as a delegate at large to all Demo-
cratic conventions.The best-sugar champions are hard-
pressed when General Hephurn is com-
pelled to declare in the House that one
objection to the present bill is that it requires
Cuba to adopt our immigration laws at a
time when it needs cheap labor—that is,
Chinese or coolie labor.It will be waste of time to try to induce
the government to donate the arsenal
grounds to any cause or for any purpose
whatever, or to turn them over to the city
to be used for an indefinite period as a
park. Uncle Sam does not mix philan-
thropy or sentiment with his business oper-
ations.Like the youth who tickled the heels of a
mule with a switch at close range and in
the direct line of fire, Dr. Horne may not
be so handsome as he was before the event
at Michigan City, but he should know a
lot more. In the words of the old school
teacher's written copy, "Knowledge is
power."The recent British order regarding the
importation of dogs has given them a new
status. It has been a mooted question
whether dogs are property or not, but when
a great government issues orders regu-
lating their importation and prescribes
quarantine regulations, it is evident they
are rising in dignity.Hon. M. E. Ingalls, widely known in rail-
road circles, will address the Bankers' Club
of Chicago to-night on "The Necessity for
Expansion of Our Banking Facilities If We
Are to Maintain a Colonial Empire." Mr.
Ingalls belongs to the school of broad-
minded Democrats who believe in legiti-
mate expansion of every kind.Under our tariff law which imposes an
ad valorem duty on works of art and makes
no exception in favor of those sent as gifts
to the government the Rochambeau statue,
soon to arrive at New York, will be sub-
ject to a duty of nearly \$5,000. The situation
is an embarrassing one and can only be
relieved by a special act of Congress.It is recalled that the American Sugar
Refining Company, which was given a
blow in the House yesterday, is the Demo-
cratic trust which Gorman and other
Democratic senators saved in 1895. The
president of the sugar trust recently de-
nounced protection and declares that sugar
refining had no protection in the present
tariff.General Henderson is not the first speak-
er to be overruled. Mr. Reed was over-
ruled in 1885 when the silver question was
under consideration. Further, if the speak-
er was wrong in respect to the sugar dif-
ferential, he was wrong regarding the re-
peal of the duty on hides, since, as favor-
ing a combination, the latter duty is for
the benefit of the beef trust if for anybody.The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that
"no man can be a good citizen unless he
attends the primaries." That depends
whether or not it is any use for a good citi-
zen to go to primaries. If he can go to a
primary where none but members of one
party having the right to vote therein vote
once, it is a duty to go. If it is a Repub-
lican primary in which Democrats vote or
organized bands from other localities vote,
it is not a duty to give the appearance of
decency to such performances.It is said that if General Miles is com-
pulsorily retired the reasons will probably

be stated in a list of acts of insubordi-
nation extending back several years. Among
other things it is said that in 1894, when
he was in command at Chicago, he was so
averse to carrying out the orders of the
War Department at the time of the great
railroad strike and riots there that he nar-
rowly escaped a court-martial. That was
during the second Cleveland administration.

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL.

What is referred to as the sugar differ-
ential is the 12 cents on each 100 pounds
of refined sugar over the raw rate. That is,
the importer of refined sugar must pay the
equivalent of 12 cents on each 100
pounds in excess of the duty on the highest
grade of sugar not refined. The duties on
other sugars are based upon specific tests
of their sweetness. The 12 cents on 100 pounds
is a duty imposed upon the highest grade
of sugar, and is in favor of the home re-
finer to that extent. The differential duty
on refined sugar is 12-3/4 of a cent, or a lit-
tle less than one-eighth of a cent, a pound.

On the assumption that refined sugar is
worth \$4 a hundred pounds, this 12-cent dif-
ferential is equivalent to a duty of 3-3/4 per
cent, ad valorem. The best sugar trust,
it may be said, is fighting to retain a duty on
raw sugars which no one makes lower than
74 per cent, ad valorem and others make 30
per cent, on Cuban sugar.

The American Sugar Refining Company
has rightly provoked the hostility of the
sugar-consumers of the country by using
its importance in creating a monopoly in
the sugar trade. It owned all of the re-
fineries at one time and held dealers to
such terms that they could not purchase
sugar of any competitor. It must be said
to its credit that the so-called sugar trust
has made a good quality of sugar, and to
its discredit that it has at times made
sugar higher than a reasonable profit would
warrant. At the present time, however,
the American Sugar Refining Company is
in no sense a sharp competitor in the business,
the Arbuckle Company. They have fought
each other until refined sugar is so low
that there is said to be little or no profit
in refining sugar.

The repeal of the difference between the
duty on refined and crude sugars would
enable Germany, France and other best-
sugar makers to sell their refined sugars
in our market as low as the best qualities
of soft sugar. Such competition would
hurt the refiners in this country and might
drive some of them out of the business.
When the best qualities of soft sugars are
imported at the same duty which refined
sugar carries, Cuban sugar raisers may be
injured, as they could not compete, with
their unrefined sugars, when refined grades
are admitted with the same duty. There-
fore this claim of striking a blow at the
sugar trust by repealing the differential is
really an unfounded one, since the so-called
trust is now hampered by a vigorous com-
petitor, and the repealing is as likely to
injure other sugar interests which should
be encouraged. So long as the Arbuckles
and others are in the business of refining
sugar the trust, or American Sugar Refin-
ing Company, cannot be a monopoly. At
any rate, those who have voted against
the differential may be protecting home
refining to the extent of 6.3 per cent, but
they are in no position to defend a tax of
from 75 to 90 per cent, on sugars to protect
the Oxnard trust. The action of the House,
however, in amending the reciprocity bill
by repealing the differential goes to show
that many members were influenced by the
popular hostility to the sugar trust as it
was before it had powerful protectors.

ANYBODY BETTER THAN AN AMERI-
CAN.

In their zeal to make political capital out
of the stories which can be told to the in-
jury of American officers and men in the
Philippines two or three Democratic mem-
bers of the Senate Philippines committee
may be going so far as to cause a reac-
tion of public sentiment. For instance,
Senator Rawlins has asked the committee
to summon Aguinaldo; Mabini, who was one
of Aguinaldo's advisers; Sixto Lopez, who
has been making the United States all the
trouble he can by encouraging the insur-
gents to resist this government; General
Torres and Howard W. Bray, an English-
man, to come before the committee and
accuse American officers and soldiers of
cruelty to prisoners. The imputation which
such a request involves is that Americans
reared in the institutions and the homes
of this country cannot be trusted to tell the
truth and are not so well qualified to give
intelligent opinions regarding the condi-
tion of the country as are men who have
been plotting against this government, and
who are indirectly, if not directly, respon-
sible for taking the lives of American sol-
diers. Judge Taft and his associates can-
not be relied upon to tell the truth, but
Sixto Lopez, who has urged the continu-
ance of the opposition to American author-
ity, can be relied upon to tell of the dupli-
city of American civil officers and the
cruelty of American soldiers. The leaders
under Aguinaldo, who led out six American
prisoners of war early in 1899 and shot them
to intimidate American soldiers, are deemed
fit witnesses. Aguinaldo, who had his lead-
ing general treacherously murdered while
obeying a summons to headquarters, is a
fit person to bear testimony against the
honor and humanity of American soldiers.
The men who plotted to massacre every
white man, woman and child in Manila on
Feb. 22, 1899, are in the estimation of Sen-
ators Rawlins, Patterson, Tillman and
Turner, proper persons to bring to this country
to assail the comrades of the lamented
Lawton. Even an Englishman, filled with
prejudice and the insular venom of a class
of Britons against anything American, is
desired by these senators to be brought
from Manila to assail the reputation and
to tell of the inhumanity of American soldiers
because American civil officers and soldiers
are not reliable witnesses. They are anxious
to discredit General Merritt, Otis, Ander-
son and Admiral Dewey by statements con-
tradicting the reports of these officers that
they did not hold out independence to Agu-
inaldo. Natives of the Philippines whom a
prominent Democrat in this State, who
spent nearly two years in the islands, de-
clared are masters of cunning and dupli-
city, are wanted by these senators to bear
testimony against American soldiers be-
cause Americans cannot be believed.

It is not known what the Senate com-
mittee will do with the request of Senator
Rawlins to have Filipino leaders and the
enemies of this government summoned as
witnesses to refute the statements of Amer-
icans, but there is a feeling among those
who yet believe that to be an American
is to be the best, that compliance with such

a request will be an outrageous imputation
upon the integrity and the intelligence of
the people of the United States.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

The police of the city deserve credit for
having, with scarcely any clew whatever,
unearthed a gang of boy burglars who have
perpetrated a number of robberies and
were fast becoming professionals. Seven
arrests have been made of boys between
sixteen and twenty years of age, and it is
estimated that during the last few months
they have committed more than twenty
burglaries and stolen goods amounting in
the aggregate to several hundred dollars.
For these boys this is the first stage of
crime, but they seem to have entered upon
it with a deliberation and followed it with
a persistence that showed determination
to continue in the business. In a few years
they would have become hardened crim-
inals, professional burglars, expert safe
blowers and some of them probably mur-
derers. Even now it is doubtful if all of
them can be rescued from the criminal ca-
reer on which they have entered. The case
raises a twofold question of great perplex-
ity—first, who is chiefly responsible for this
state of things, and what is to be done about
it? Is society chiefly responsible for the
fact that boys become criminals almost
before they are out of knee breeches, or are
their parents responsible? The heredity ar-
gument will not hold. Children are not
born criminals. Criminal tendencies are
not inherited to any appreciable extent.
Statistics show that a large proportion of
the children of criminal parents who are
brought under proper influences and train-
ing at an early age turn out well, while an
equally large proportion of the children of
respectable parents whose early education
is neglected and who are allowed to grow
up as they please turn out badly. En-
vironments and education, and the lack of it,
have much more to do with breeding crim-
inals than heredity has. The responsibility
must be divided between society and par-
ents. The former does not do its whole
duty in the way of compulsory education,
punishing truancy and restricting juvenile
delinquents, and parents fall far short of
their duty in the discipline, control and
management of their children. Society
should recognize the fact that many par-
ents are not fit to be parents, and that the
only way to prevent the children of such
parents from falling victims of bad asso-
ciations and becoming criminals is for so-
ciety to take them in hand at an early
and imprudent period of their lives and
bring them into good environments and
under good influences. The old adage, "As
the twig is bent the tree is inclined," is
still true. Boys who are allowed to play
truant, run the streets and associate with
boys older than themselves and of pro-
nounced criminal tendencies are on the
high road to becoming professional crim-
inals, and if parents cannot or do not pre-
vent such practices it is the duty of society
to do it. Laxity of home discipline and ex-
cess of liberty outside of the home are the
main causes of juvenile crime. Youthful
criminals are the joint product of a lack
of proper home influence and a lack of
proper government supervision.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The Marion News-Tribune would like to
know why the present system of purchasing
schoolbooks for children is better than the
proposition to furnish all pupils with text-
books at the public expense. It is better
for the same reason that it is better for
parents to clothe their own children than it
would be to tax the property of the State
to clothe them. Again, when the child is
furnished books on entering school at the
public expense he is taught the first lesson
in dependence upon community. He will
be ready to assume, when he gets out of
school, that the State or those who have
property, no matter how little so long as it
is taxed, must furnish him employment or
support. It is the first lesson in that heresey
that any human being, whether he contrib-
utes anything to the support of govern-
ment, has a right to demand, for nothing,
everything which taxes now buy. While it
is claimed in some small States that
it does not cost so much per capita
for the State to purchase books as for
individuals to do so, such result would
not be realized in large States like Indiana,
where schoolbooks are furnished at a small
advance over their cost. It stands to reason
that when children know that the books
they use do not belong to them but that
they will not be so careful of them as if
they were the value of the experience of teaching
children to care for things because they
are their own. The property of the people
is taxed now to support many charities,
and the demand for the defective and un-
fortunate classes is increasing. The ex-
penditure for public instruction is increas-
ing because of a broadening system. The
manual training school, which must become
more general, will be a new and large ex-
pense, so that the parents of children,
rather than the owners of small estates,
should at least pay for the schoolbooks
of the children. The persons who are ur-
ging the Republican convention to approve
elementary socialism, or pauper-promoting,
cannot be taxpayers in the sense that the
tens of thousands of owners of small
farms and homes are, else they would not
press their hobby.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The Mississippi Legislature recently
passed a resolution favoring a social, com-
mercial and political alignment between
the South and the Northeast, meaning by
the latter phrase all the manufacturing
States of the North. The proposed alliance
was not in the nature of a new party, but
simply for the promotion of common in-
terests. A Mississippi discussing it says:

A sound currency, commercial and ter-
ritorial expansion, with incidental imperi-
alism—the sanctity of contracts and rights of
private property, and tariff schedules ar-
ranged with a view to revenue and to foster
home industries, are historic American poli-
cies, and the political party which opposes
them will be voted down just as certainly
as a majority of the American people are
same on election day.

The policies named are not only Ameri-
can policies, but they are distinctly Repub-
lican, and the sooner the South accepts
them all and singly the better it will be
for that section.

The combination to control the distribu-
tion of meat, known as the beef trust,
cannot be attributed to the influence of a
protective tariff, since importation of beef
has not been restricted by the tariff. On
the other hand, the United States is the
greatest exporter of beef in the world, and
imports none. If any agency has promoted
the beef trust it is the rebates in rates
paid by the railroads, which they are now
enjoying from making.

Real Americans, regardless of party, will
be gratified to learn that the Republican

members of the Senate Philippines commit-
tee have rejected the proposition of Mr.
Rawlins to bring Aguinaldo and other Phi-
lipino leaders here as being more truthful
than such officers as General Merritt, An-
derson, Otis and MacArthur, and Admiral
Dewey and such civilians as the men com-
prising the two Philippine commissions.

AIDED BY GOOD WEATHER.

The "favorable mention" of the name of
Senator-elect A. P. Gorman, of Maryland,
as the Democratic candidate for President
makes "What Cleveland Democratic paper,
the New York Times, furious, as the fol-
lowing extract from an editorial proves:

There is probably no more unscrupu-
lous politician than this in the United
States. There is not one who has done
this sort of thing more than A. P. Gorman.
The state boss who turned into a Republican
state a commonwealth that seemed as
secure as the Rock of Gibraltar, Kentucky,
and that was floated out of the Senate by
the rising tide of disgust for his political
career, is a man who is not likely to be
honest for his competitor, whoever that com-
petitor may be. He is a man who is not
likely to be honest for his competitor, whoever
that competitor may be. He is a man who is
not likely to be honest for his competitor,
whoever that competitor may be.

The Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman will search
a long time before he will find more in-
formation regarding himself from the point
of view of the Cleveland Democrats.

The attorney general of New York, who
has begun an investigation of the alleged
beef trust, says: "Both the Governor and
I are interested in the question because of
the additional cost the rise in prices of meat
will bring to the maintenance of the State
institutions, as well as to the private fam-
ilies." In this State, where the public institu-
tions are furnished meat by yearly contract,
the loss will fall most heavily on the con-
tractors.

LAST UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

Prof. Albion W. Small is heard at the
Prolyneum.

The last of a series of lectures on "Mod-
ern Social Problems" under the auspices
of the Chicago University, was given last
night in the Prolyneum by Prof. Albion
W. Small, head of the department of so-
ciology in the university. Dr. Small said
he could hardly keep abreast of what had
been said in the eleven previous lectures,
but would try and give a summary of the
main points. "Nothing so clearly
distinguishes man from other beasts," he
said, "as his insatiable desire for justice.
It is this greed for justice that has in the
past quarter of a century caused such a
revolution in the social world. Men are
striving for higher positions. It is their
pride, and not their greed, that is the cause
of the social problems of the present time.
There has been a demand for justice along
all lines. It is the uppermost factor in all
social conditions. Justice has been the pole
star of all civilization."

Professor Small then gave examples
showing the democratic manner of living.
He said there were two main classes in
the world, the rich and the poor. The rich
were the few, and the poor were the many.
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